

PRICE FIVE CENTS

**BLACKBURN IS
GAINING VOTES**

**He Is Now Only Four Votes Behind
Dr. W. Godfrey Hunter.**

GOLD MEN ARE RECOVERING

Realize That They Are Against the Majority.

THE MAKES AN OPEN CONFESSION

**Changed to Blackburn Because He De-
clared It Was for the Great-
est Good.**

Frankfort, Ky., February 5.—The greatest row that has ever attended a joint ballot was present this morning. The galleries were crowded and some women were present at first, but their fears got the best of them and they went away. The great excitement prevailed and the crowd as with difficulty kept from pushing onto the floor of the house.

When the name of Senator Hayward was called he asked to be allowed to explain his vote. He said he was for "sound" money, but was confronted by a peculiar crisis. He was not moved by a threat, at in order to secure the greatest good for the greatest number he would vote for Blackburn.

This announcement was received with great applause. Senator Hayward had therefore voted for a gold standard demon- strator. Senator Holloway, who has also voted that way, voted for Blackburn. Sena- tor Stege voted for Hunter.

The result of the ballot was as follows: Dr. W. Godfrey Hunter, 86; Blackburn, 82; McCrory, 2; and the balance for the gold standard.

Mr. Clark offered a resolution that the joint assembly go into the election of a moderator. While he was reading his reso- lution the chair reconsidered a motion to adjourn.

The democrats demanded the yeas and nays on the motion, but the chairman could not recognize the claim, but put the motion. The democrats hissed, the outcast governor, and say his ruling day will make trouble tomorrow.

The credentials of Representative-elect George H. Harts, Jr., of Kentucky, were sworn in. Hines and Mr. Beckham was there- upon in. He arrived in the city this morning, after driving sixty miles through the country, to arrive in time to vote for senator. He will serve on the same com- mittee as the late Isaac Wilson.

Senator Cephus Gentry made his appearance on the senate this morning for the first time. This makes the last demo- crat to come and gives them the same number as the republicans.

SUFFER FOR THEIR CRIME.

Four Men Sent to the Pen—Alliance Exceeding Its Charter.

Raleigh, N. C., February 5.—(Special.)—The two Bell brothers and Brantley and Credie, all four white men, were brought to the penitentiary today to receive punishment for the assassination of J. B. Bruner at Aurora. Credie, who was charged with the crime, was sentenced to three years each. Brantley, who is mar- ried, yesterday made a confession to one of his attorneys. This corroborating evidence, goes to show further. It does it implicate Brantley's wife. Credie to- day said Brantley had before the trial threatened him to tell the story which would exonerate Mr. Brantley.

It is stated on high authority that the North Carolina Farmers' Alliance exceed- ing its charter and met in Raleigh, Jan- uary 27, and that every member of the alliance by official resolution employed counsel to bring suit to vacate the charter of the North Carolina railway and that if any suit was started by the state for the cost it will be the duty of the attorney general to bring suit to annul the charter of the alliance.

There is quite a strong movement for a new jail for the western district at Asheville. The average number of federal prisoners in the common jail there is twen- ty.

Dr. S. B. Snow was last year sent to the penitentiary for stealing a horse at Lexington and now he is in prison. Yes- terday a letter was received from D. H. Gill, who says he is a member of the North Carolina legislature; that Snow had been convicted and that every mem- ber of the North Carolina legislature will sign a petition for his pardon. Soon after Snow was notified he pretended to be insane and left here. Papers on his person showed him as soon as he saw the building: "that is the Kimball at Atlanta."

A BABY HEROINE.

Five-Year-Old Girl Saves a Passenger Train.

Americus, Ga., February 5.—(Special.)—That might have been a very serious ac- cident on the Georgia and Alabama rail- road today had it not been for the action of a little five-year-old girl. A large tree blown across the track by the storm of wind that has prevailed throughout the week, lay across the tracks between the Little child saw the tree fall, and coming running the east-bound passenger train up to it. Waving her arms she told the engineer, who stopped his train in time to avert an accident.

The passengers crowded around the ba- by heroine, who overcame her with her pluck and more substantial tokens of ap- preciation.

Has Been Identified.

Winston, N. C., February 5.—News reach- ed this afternoon that the body of a de- ceased man was found in a public road near here. Papers on his person showed his name to be James Moorehead, and that he represented a large Tennessee lumber company. Four men have been taken on suspicion of being guilty of the crime.

Indications for Today.

North Carolina—Rain on the northeastern coast; heavy showers on the remainder. South Carolina—Rain; northeasterly winds; gales on the coast. Virginia—Rain in eastern portion; clearing toward evening; colder; easterly, shifting to westerly. West Virginia—Rain in the west; cold; easterly, shifting to westerly.

Florida—Rain on the eastern and central portions; shifting to westerly. Eastern Florida and Alabama—Clearing; high northwesterly, shifting to westerly. Mississippi—Fair Thursday; colder in the north; rain; northerly winds. Tennessee—Rain in eastern portion; clear- ing in western portion; winds becoming westerly.

Kentucky—Fair, except rain in extreme northern portion; slightly colder; winds be- coming westerly.

Louisiana, Arkansas and Eastern Texas—Clear; westerly winds of decreasing force.

CRISP PUT THE
LAUGH ON REEDHe Scored the Speaker in Words
Most Sarcastic.

SPOKE OF THE HOUSE'S WORK

Said the Members Were Not Able To
Be Aldermen.

THIS REFERRED TO APPROPRIATIONS

Free Coinage Men Acted with But
Little Judgment Regarding the
Tariff Bill.

Washington, February 5.—(Special.)—Judge Crisp got an opportunity today to return with interest some of the sarcasm and punning which were aimed at the democrats in the last congress by Tom Reed, and he did it in good style.

For several days past the republican side of the house has been in the throes of the American Protective Association. They struck out of the District of Columbia appropriation bill all appropriations for Catholic and other sectarian charitable institutions, but left in force for negro hospitals or other institutions for negroes.

In other words, they struck at the Catholic institutions, but supported those from which they could make political capital. The American Protective Associationists on the republican side ran riot in striking out one after another of those paragraphs.

Today the leaders realized the political effect of their act. It was impossible to change what they had done and having made a pretty mess of it, they sought democratic aid, the democrats having been all along opposing the acts committed, and recommitting the bill to the committee on appropriations with instructions to reconstruct the same and report it back. This admission on the part of the tremendous republican majority that they had made a mess of it was a concession to the democrats in the same vein Mr. Reed so often resorted to in the last congress.

Judge Crisp did it in the most artistic style in a five minutes' speech brimming with good natured sarcasm. His words caused Reed to squirm and sneer, but the Maine man accepted the medicine he has so often administered.

"I desire to congratulate the majority in the house on their capacity to transact public business," said Judge Crisp, and everybody laughed. "I have been a member of this house for quite a number of years and I believe that this is the first time in the history of the government that a general appropriation bill has been brought into the house, duly considered, and upon a yea and nay vote the house has refused to pass it. Now, Mr. Speaker, that is a noteworthy event. I recollect that our friend who now occupies the speaker's chair, in the last congress and the congress preceding, used very often to stand where my friend from Illinois, Mr. Cannon, now stands, and congratulate this side of the house on their capacity to transact public business, and it affords me infinite pleasure now to return the compliment and to say that whatever our misdoings or shortcomings may have been, we never reached that state of disorganization where we were unable to frame and pass an ordinary appropriation bill. This bill appropriated for the support of this beautiful city of Washington, of which we are all so proud, and we have been told time and time again, during the consideration of the bill that we are acting as a body of aldermen or a common council. That being so, I want to say to you, my friends on the other side, with the utmost good nature that you have written yourselves down by your action here today as incompetent to discharge the duties of a body of aldermen for the city of Washington. You presented a bill to make appropriations for the District of Columbia; it is considered in the house; some of our friends earnestly assailed it; you amend it, and I doubt if any of you now know exactly what the mutilated bill is. The bill is brought to a vote and the majority of the house votes it down. Then by a little effort by the leader on your side; by a little stirring around the edges and the lobbies, and by the promise if you will vote against this motion to lay the motion to reconsider on the table and will help us to reconsider the bill, we will recommit it and the committee will fix it right. In that way you have got your party in the main together.

"All that means just this: You confess before the whole country that in spite of the your professions of capacity, you are incompetent to transact the ordinary public business of the United States. You have not only shown it on this bill, but you have shown it on the bond bill which you passed. You have shown it on the tariff bill, and though I am not a prophet nor the son of a prophet, I predict that there will hardly come a week from now when the time this congress adjourns in which it will not be developed by your action that your majority is utterly incapable of intelligently and properly transacting the business of the United States."

The speech was interrupted with round after round of democratic applause.

Free Coinage Men Faltered.

The silver democrats and some silver republicans acted with a weak front in reporting a silver bill from the finance committee as a substitute for the tariff bill. The leaders in this movement in their enthusiasm for silver have been led into a trap.

No good to the silver cause can come from it. It was the original intention of the silver democrats to attach a free coinage bill to the tariff bill in order that the momentum of the tariff bill might carry the silver bill through the republican house when it got back there. There was a belief that the republicans were so anxious for this tariff bill that they would accept the silver bill to enact the tariff. On the other hand it was believed democrats would vote for the tariff to get the silver features.

But Senator Hill or some of the other silver democrats rather outgeneraled other democrats want to kill that tariff bill. To do it they encouraged the silver amendment to such an extent that it has been reported not as a part of the tariff features or part of the bill, but as a substitute for all after the enacting clause

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The Mayor and City Council Have Been
Asked To Resign.

OR REINSTATE AN OFFICIAL

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Non-Resident in Office.

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A meeting was called at the opera house and at 4 o'clock this afternoon merchants, bankers, lawyers, doctors, mechanics and laborers to the number of 200 filled the house.

Mr. H. N. VanDevander, a prominent merchant, was called to the chair. Mr. John W. Jenkins acted as secretary.

Colonel J. H. Sanders offered the following resolution:

"Whereas, J. R. Chapman has for the last three years filled the office of superintendent of waterworks and electric light plant of the city of Cedartown in a manner which has been generally acceptable to the citizens of said town, and

Whereas, Jerome Harper and R. T. Owen have honestly and efficiently discharged all of their duties in connection with said waterworks and electric light plant under said superintendent, and

Whereas, the council of said city did on last night fail and refuse to re-elect said officers who are all worthy citizens of said town and qualified in every respect to fill said offices, and

Whereas, one J. M. Curtright, who is a non-resident and has no interest in the town; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the citizens of Cedartown, in mass meeting assembled, unqualifiedly condemn, renounce and repudiate said action. We therefore ask said mayor and council to reconsider said action and re-elect the officers who were discharged said Curtright, and that they re-elect the old officers, J. R. Chapman, Jerome Harper and R. T. Owen, for the last November, arrested and many other prominent citizens condemned in several terms the action of the council in discharging a worthy and efficient officer and taxpayer to make room for a non-resident, and that the council be instructed to rescind the resolution as offered by Colonel J. H. Sanders.

Mr. Tate's bill provides that the attorney general shall fix the salaries of all district attorneys and marshals at not more than \$5,000 annually nor less than \$2,500.

Commissioners shall be paid not less than \$1,500 nor more than \$2,500. They shall have jurisdiction to try and dispose of all misdemeanor cases and are instructed where defendants are sentenced to imprisonment to have them confined in the nearest jail.

Clerks of district and circuit courts shall be paid not more than \$4,000 per annum to be fixed by the attorney general.

Deputy marshals shall be paid \$1,000 and actual expenses, the number not to exceed the number the district judge shall certify as necessary to transact public business.

The bill also provides that witnesses shall not receive more than \$1.50 per day and actual expenses to and from the court.

Mr. Tate's bill has gone to the judiciary committee. He will push it until he will soon get a favorable report upon it.

That Road to the Barracks.

The bill appropriating \$25,000 for the construction of a military road from Atlanta to McPherson barracks will probably be made a law at this session of congress.

Its present status is good. All it needs is some force and energy behind it to put it through, and Colonel Livingston is usually quick to the application of these necessities.

It is his bill, he has just seen Mr. Hull, the chairman of the military committee, before which the bill is pending, and has been granted a hearing whenever he desires it. Colonel Livingston is only waiting to get some facts from Atlanta and to get the recommendation of the war department. When Senator Proctor was secretary of war he recommended it. He told Colonel Livingston today the road should be built and the money used to improve it.

Colonel Livingston is now urging Secretary Lamont to look into the matter and recommend it. There is some opposition among subofficials in the war department which has delayed matters, but now that it is before the secretary himself, who has been over the ground and realizes the necessity of a good and proper road, he may recommend it. The impression has been spread among subofficials of the war department that it is but a question of time before the part of real estate owners along the route to the barracks to urge the government to enhance their property. But Mr. Lamont has seen for himself and Colonel Livingston thinks he will endorse the bill and urge congress to pass it.

Bidding for the Prison.

Though the bill making appropriation to buy a site for the southern federal prison has not yet been reported to the committee the fighting that is going on to secure this prison is interesting. It looks like every town in the south wants it, though a prison is not an attractive holding or neighbor.

Atlanta started the bids for it and Atlanta has done more toward providing for federal prisoners than any other city.

The original bill was the result of the late Judge Stewart's work. He was its author and he passed it when representing the Atlanta district.

Since Atlanta has pushed it recently, through Colonel Livingston, other bidders have been attracted to it. It has been developed almost daily. Dalton is bidding strongly for it and Judge Maddox is working hard for Dalton. But neither the Bine and Chickamauga have put in a claim for it. Both these are in Judge Maddox's district, but he, having originally committed himself to Atlanta, continues to urge it as the available place.

Asheville wants it. Nashville wants it. Chattanooga wants it, and indeed, every town in the south wants it.

The more the matter is discussed, the more the available and central location, he thinks Secretary Smith and Mr. Harwood must look to it there. He is urging Mr. Smith in favor of Atlanta.

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SOUNDS IMPROBABLE.

It Is Said Students Were Ordered To
Leave Athens.There Were Four Driving Finishes at New
Orleans Yesterday.

THE WIRE WAS WELL WARMED

Thorpe, on Emin Bey, Made the Most
Sensational Finish—Rouble Won,
Hard Whipped.

RACING WAS RED HOT

New Orleans, La., February 5.—The
merchants' handicap today proved to be one of the best contested races ever run over the track. The betting was very heavy on the race. Florence P, who opened at 5 to 2 was backed to 7 to 5. Barry, Sentry, Maurice and Sunup, coupled at 9 to 2, went back to 7 to 2. Emin Bey opened and closed at 7 to 2. The others receded in the betting. Blasco and Bloomer being the fancied.

They got away promptly to a beautiful start. Bloomer and Blasco made running to the head of the stretch, with the others close up with the exception of Florence P, who was badly out of the race. The first long and trailed her field to the last eighth pole. They were in a solid bunch at the head of the stretch and all driving.

Thorpe, on Emin Bey, shot out of the bunch and at the eighth pole led by two lengths with Blasco and Maurice next heads apart and Florence P moving up fast. Maurice and Blasco P gained steadily, but Thorpe managed to land Emin Bey winner by a nose with Florence P coming next. Sims, on Maurice, thought he had won the race, but he was out of the race.

The last race was run in a driving race, storm and was won by Stanzas by a head from the field. The favorite, being unplaced.

Stanzas Fitzgerald's work was very good and he was the favorite.

Weather showery; track sloppy.

First race, six furlongs—Rouble, 107; J. Hill, 7 to 2; Sims, 12 to 1; C. Day, 4 to 1; second, Mame G. 9; Scherer, 6 to 1; third, Mame G. 9; Scherer, 6 to 1; fourth, Mame G. 9; Scherer, 6 to 1; fifth, Mame G. 9; Scherer, 6 to 1; sixth, Mame G. 9; Scherer, 6 to 1; seventh, Mame G. 9; Scherer, 6 to 1; eighth, Mame G. 9; Scherer, 6 to 1; ninth, Mame G. 9; Scherer, 6 to 1; tenth, Mame G. 9; Scherer, 6 to 1; eleventh, Mame G. 9; Scherer, 6 to 1; twelfth, Mame G. 9; Scherer, 6 to 1; thirteenth, Mame G. 9; Scherer, 6 to 1; fourteenth, Mame G. 9; Scherer, 6 to 1; fifteenth, Mame G. 9; Scherer, 6 to 1; sixteenth, Mame G. 9; Scherer, 6 to 1; seventeenth, Mame G. 9; Scherer, 6 to 1; eighteenth, Mame G. 9; Scherer, 6 to 1; nineteenth, Mame G. 9; Scherer, 6 to 1; twentieth, Mame G. 9; Scherer, 6 to 1; twenty-first, Mame G. 9; Scherer, 6 to 1; twenty-second, Mame G. 9; Scherer, 6 to 1; twenty-third, Mame G. 9; Scherer, 6 to 1; twenty-fourth, Mame G. 9; Scherer, 6 to 1; twenty-fifth, Mame G. 9; Scherer, 6 to 1; twenty-sixth, Mame G. 9; Scherer, 6 to 1; twenty-seventh, Mame G. 9; Scherer, 6 to 1; twenty-eighth, Mame G. 9; Scherer, 6 to 1; twenty-ninth, Mame G. 9; Scherer, 6 to 1; thirtieth, Mame G. 9; Scherer, 6 to 1; thirty-first, Mame G. 9; Scherer, 6 to 1; thirty-second, Mame G. 9; Scherer, 6 to 1; thirty-third, Mame G. 9; Scherer, 6 to 1; thirty-fourth, Mame G. 9; Scherer, 6 to 1; thirty-fifth, Mame G. 9; Scherer, 6 to 1; thirty-sixth, Mame G. 9; Scherer, 6 to 1; thirty-seventh, Mame G. 9; Scherer, 6 to 1; thirty-eighth, Mame G. 9; Scherer, 6 to 1; thirty-ninth, Mame G. 9; Scherer, 6 to 1; fortieth, Mame G. 9; Scherer, 6 to 1; forty-first, Mame G. 9; Scherer, 6 to 1; forty-second, Mame G. 9; Scherer, 6 to 1; forty-third, Mame G. 9; Scherer, 6 to 1; forty-fourth, Mame G. 9; Scherer, 6 to 1; forty-fifth, Mame G. 9; Scherer, 6 to 1; forty-sixth, Mame G. 9; Scherer, 6 to 1; forty-seventh, Mame G. 9; Scherer, 6 to 1; forty-eighth, Mame G. 9; Scherer, 6 to 1; forty-ninth, Mame G. 9; Scherer, 6 to 1; fiftieth, Mame G. 9; Scherer, 6 to 1; fifty-first, Mame G. 9; Scherer, 6 to 1; fifty-second, Mame G. 9; Scherer, 6 to 1; fifty-third, Mame G. 9; Scherer, 6 to 1; fifty-fourth, Mame G. 9; Scherer, 6 to 1; fifty-fifth, Mame G. 9; Scherer, 6 to 1; fifty-sixth, Mame G. 9; Scherer, 6 to 1; fifty-seventh, Mame G. 9; Scherer, 6 to 1; fifty-eighth, Mame G. 9; Scherer, 6 to 1; fifty-ninth, Mame G. 9; Scherer, 6 to 1; sixtieth, Mame G. 9; Scherer, 6 to 1; sixty-first, Mame G. 9; Scherer, 6 to 1; sixty-second, Mame G. 9; Scherer, 6 to 1; sixty-third, Mame G. 9; Scherer, 6 to 1; sixty-fourth, Mame G. 9; Scherer, 6 to 1; sixty-fifth, Mame G. 9; Scherer, 6 to 1; sixty-sixth, Mame G. 9; Scherer, 6 to 1; sixty-seventh, Mame G. 9; Scherer, 6 to 1; sixty-eighth, Mame G. 9; Scherer, 6 to 1; sixty-ninth, Mame G. 9; Scherer, 6 to 1; seventieth, Mame G. 9; Scherer, 6 to 1; seventy-first, Mame G. 9; Scherer, 6 to 1; seventy-second, Mame G. 9; Scherer, 6 to 1; seventy-third, Mame G. 9; Scherer, 6 to 1; seventy-fourth, Mame G. 9; Scherer, 6 to 1; seventy-fifth, Mame G. 9; Scherer, 6 to 1; seventy-sixth, Mame G. 9; Scherer, 6 to 1; seventy-seventh, Mame G. 9; Scherer, 6 to 1; seventy-eighth, Mame G. 9; Scherer, 6 to 1; seventy-ninth, Mame G. 9; Scherer, 6 to 1; eightieth, Mame G. 9; Scherer, 6 to 1; eighty-first, Mame G. 9; Scherer, 6 to 1; eighty-second, Mame G. 9; Scherer, 6 to 1; eighty-third, Mame G. 9; Scherer, 6 to 1; eighty-fourth, Mame G. 9; Scherer, 6 to 1; eighty-fifth, Mame G. 9; Scherer, 6 to 1; eighty-sixth, Mame G. 9; Scherer, 6 to 1; eighty-seventh, Mame G. 9; Scherer, 6 to 1; eighty-eighth, Mame G. 9; Scherer, 6 to 1; eighty-ninth, Mame G. 9; Scherer, 6 to 1; ninetieth, Mame G. 9; Scherer, 6 to 1; ninety-first, Mame G. 9; Scherer, 6 to 1; ninety-second, Mame G. 9; Scherer, 6 to 1; ninety-third, Mame G. 9; Scherer, 6 to 1; ninety-fourth, Mame G. 9; Scherer, 6 to 1; ninety-fifth, Mame G. 9; Scherer, 6 to 1; ninety-sixth, Mame G. 9; Scherer, 6 to 1; ninety-seventh, Mame G. 9; Sch

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In renewing my subscription to the daily I wish to keep the Constitution has done more to keep its readers posted on the issues now before the people than any other dozen newspapers in the south. I expect to continue to take it as long as I live. It continues to stand for the people.

Yours truly,
G. W. WRIGHT, M. D., Rome, Ga.

ATLANTA, GA., February 6, 1896.

The Recognition of Cuba.

The American people, and lovers of liberty in general, will feel a thrill of pleasure when they read the report made to the United States senate by its committee on foreign relations.

That report, without circumspection, comes boldly to the point and calls for the recognition of the belligerent rights of Cuba. The resolution reported will be approved by every citizen of the United States. It is as follows:

Resolved by the senate, the house of representatives concurring, That in the opinion of congress a condition of public warfare exists between the government of Spain and the government proclaimed and for some time maintained by force of arms by the people of Cuba, and that the United States of America should maintain strict neutrality between the contending powers and accord to each all the rights of belligerents in the ports and territory of the United States.

This resolution responds to the manly and patriotic sentiments of the people of the United States. It is the action which should have been taken at first, but coming as it now does, it is strengthened in purpose and in importance. It will be remembered that when the original resolution, merely requesting Spain to recognize a condition of war, was introduced, it was contemptuously received by the press of Madrid and that the conduct of the Spaniards in Havana toward Americans became overbearing and insulting. A nation which could thus prove itself unresponsive to the friendly offices of another, which has nothing but brutality for an answer to the demands of civilization, should only be met with a bold front and commanded to do what it refused to do when asked in a friendly spirit.

For one year the people of Cuba, without arms, without help from abroad, have maintained an unequal struggle against men, money and artillery. Starting in the extreme east, armed with their simple machetes, they have cut their way through Spanish cordons until they have reached and surrounded Havana—a triumphant march of over 600 miles, the enemy flying before them wherever they appeared, the people welcoming them as the heralds of freedom. The men of Gomez have demonstrated that they represent the will, the ambitions and the hopes of the people of Cuba, while on the other hand the failure of Spain to arouse a single patriotic demonstration in her favor shows that she has lost all right to hold the island.

The domination of one country by another must have some excuse to satisfy the civilized world. It must rest either upon the consent of the people or upon plain evidence that such government is for the best interests of the people and of civilization. By whatever standard judged, Spain has failed in all requirements in its government of Cuba. Her reign has been one of blood. Her extortions through levy and taxation have been without parallel. Her failure to build up a country which she has held for 400 years is apparent to all who have ever been to Cuba. Her administration of the island shows only a result which might have been expected from the mastery of bandits or freebooters. The consequence is that Spain has no claim upon which to go before the civilized world. The people of Cuba have demonstrated that Spanish government is ineffective, and the triumphant march of Gomez and Maceo from one end of the

island to the other proves the demand for a change.

The action of the senate should be followed and indorsed by the house of representatives, as it is certainly indorsed by the people of the country. Let notice be served upon Spain, and be backed up, if necessary, by our fleets, and the most effective blow ever dealt in behalf of the Monroe doctrine will be recognized in the expulsion of Spanish authority from the island of Cuba.

But One Convention.

The real objection to one convention is kept as much under cover as possible. The opponents of the effort to bring out a full vote do not want to hear from the people. They think, and think rightly, that if there is only one convention the people will take a keen interest in the outcome and select delegates who are known to represent their views.

Now, while there are some who are anxious to muzzle the people and believe that they can succeed if the interest of the voters can be divided between two conventions, The Constitution, representing democratic public opinion, is anxious to see the people take an abounding interest in the issues of the hour. The policy of one convention was suggested by the action of other states around us where the democrats, in order to consolidate the strength of the party and to promote harmony and unity, will hold only one convention.

It must be obvious to all who take any interest in the matter that there can be no harmony in the democratic party of the state if the voters are dissatisfied with the results. It is equally obvious that if there is a lack of harmony this year there can be little hope of party success. The campaign is to be a crucial one. Under the most favorable circumstances the campaign is sure to test the strength of the party and the activity of the party leaders to the utmost.

And yet, with all the facts well known to them, there are men who, in order to promote their personal aims, are not only willing but anxious to sacrifice the party in the state on the reeking altar of gold contraction.

Now, old, genuine democrats are perfectly willing to abide the decision of the people—the democratic voters of the state. We want no snap convention, but one that shall be advertised from one end of the state to the other, allowing voters ample time to arrange for and attend the primary meetings and conventions. Only the people can restore harmony to the party and adjust the differences that exist.

The men who will bear the chief burden of the campaign are Governor Atkinson and the statehouse officers who are to be elected this fall.

They know that two conventions and two preliminary contests in every county of the state will accentuate existing differences and will cost the state ticket not less than 25,000 votes this fall. Governor Atkinson, and his associates on the state ticket, are not only politically but personally interested in the result, and The Constitution, in demonstrating the sincerity of its position in favor of one convention, has said time and again that if these men, or those who are candidates for nomination for positions on the state ticket, favor two conventions, we shall have no more to say in advocacy of one—for the reason that we should be unwilling to assume a responsibility which must be measured by the result this fall. Certain influences in the state, however, would be perfectly willing to see the state democratic ticket defeated this fall, if it could carry out their selfish purposes. It is from them that the opposition to one convention comes, and their motives are, of course, understood. They do not stop to consider the vital interests of those who have most at stake in the result, but go wildly beating about and throwing sand, in the eyes of the people while endeavoring to convince them that the efforts to get out a full vote in the interest of the party involves some kind of a scheme.

There will be but one convention this year, and the plan, which has been adopted by the other states around us, will be perfectly satisfactory not only to the people of Georgia, but especially to those who are to be nominated by the democrats this summer. In an interview Governor Atkinson has already announced that whatever the committee does will meet his approval, and if we did not know that the proposition to hold but one convention did not meet the disapproval of the man who is to lead the democratic forces this year, we would not be so positive in our conviction that one convention will answer every purpose and that two would be a political blunder, amounting almost to a party calamity.

National Imbecility.

The Daily Financial News, of New York, has an article on the attitude of Great Britain toward silver, showing that the reason why that country fights silver is because when that metal increases in value her profits go down.

The News, which is published in Wall street, is sound on the doctrine of bimetalism. The other day it compared the exports and imports of the United States with those of the United Kingdom of Great Britain, taking the figures from the official reports of both countries. Our Wall street contemporary is of the opinion that the figures are startling enough to warrant the conclusion "that there is something radically wrong with our financial system."

This must be the conclusion of any sane person who will examine the figures. Indeed, an examination is not necessary. All that is needed is to state the broad facts that are demonstrated. The report shows that, while

the United States sell merchandise largely in excess of the amount they buy abroad, they are constantly being depleted of immense sums of gold and silver. On the other hand, while Great Britain buys on an average annually nearly a billion dollars more than she sells, she is constantly drawing to her coffers a large share of the available gold of the world.

In other words, while the people of the United States sell a great deal more abroad than they buy, they are still compelled to send to Europe a great deal of gold and silver. What is the trouble? It is simply this, that British influence, exerted through the influence of the money power, has dictated the degradation of silver as money in the United States, and this fact has compelled the spirit of enterprise in this country to go abroad to borrow what is called "capital."

Until the degradation of silver, both silver and gold were money, consequently both were "capital." But, with silver demoted, money lenders regard only gold as capital. Consequently when capital is needed in this country to promote any needed enterprise, gold must be borrowed, and in order to borrow gold it is necessary to go to England.

On the other hand, England imports our degraded silver and employs it as capital in India and the east—not only employs it as capital, but uses it to cut down the prices of the two great American commodities—cotton and wheat.

Reflecting over these things, the question arises: Are we a nation of imbeciles? It is a question that we respectfully refer to the school debating societies.

They should set the example. If example is better than precept, the gold standard organs claiming to be democratic would do well to mend their ways.

There is hardly one of them which does not at times grow lugubrious because the silver democrats stand in the way of the president's purposes. The cry is made that the hands of the democratic president should not be tied by the action even of the majority of the accredited representatives of his own party.

It is a little singular that these very people, who are thus crying for harmony, with the president on top, do not set the example which they urge upon others. Why, for instance, should a few goldbug democrats, contemptible for their paucity of numbers, tie the hands of the democratic caucus in Kentucky and thus prevent the election of a democratic senator from that state? If it be true that the democratic majority in congress should forswear its convictions, should not the goldbug minority in the democratic councils of Kentucky bend to the demands of the overwhelming majority of the democrats of that state? There can be no doubt of the fact that more than 120,000 of the 160,000 democrats who voted for legislators in Kentucky intended by that vote that Joe Blackburn should be the United States senator. Yet in the face of this overwhelming expression of opinion a small aggregation of thimble-riggers, office holders and other democrats, for self only, have proceeded to stand in the way of party success and prepare to harikiri the democracy rather than let the great majority rule.

Suppose that Joe Blackburn is a silver man, as Mr. Cleveland is a gold man, is not Mr. Blackburn's democracy unassailable in every other respect? Is he not true to every principle which makes democracy and upon which the party has gone into contests in the past? Notwithstanding all this he is being knifed by men who are calling for harmony while they play the part of Joab in politics.

Judge Griggs on Bimetallism. The Constitution printed the other day some extracts from the address of Judge J. M. Griggs, to the democrats of the second congressional district, announcing his candidacy. Judge Griggs is a good democrat, a strong man intellectually, and is very popular with the people who know his character and ability.

We refer to his address again for the purpose of calling attention to his declaration on the money question, which is the paramount issue before the people and will continue to be until it is permanently settled. Judge Griggs says he is in favor of placing silver gold on an exact equality with gold, the only difference between the two metals to be expressed by the ratio. At the same time, he says he is for sound money and believes thoroughly in maintaining the equal power of every dollar at all times in the markets and in the payment of debts. He says:

I am firmly convinced that this much desired end can be finally and permanently secured only by the full and complete re-nomination of silver independently of any other nation, and at the present legal ratio. With the free coinage of silver, the 60-cent dollar, the bugbear of so many good people, will be a reality. It will be a 60-cent dollar which did duty for eighty-one years of our history before 1873, and which, at the time of its demonetization, was worth more cents more than the bullion in a gold dollar.

This is the position of Senator Bacon, who made it the basis and groundwork of his recent speech in the senate—a speech that is as remarkable for its style and manner as it is for the irresistible force of its logic. Judge Griggs's position is that of every bimetallist. The whole purpose of the restoration of silver to the open mint on an exact equality with gold is to substitute a sound dollar for a dollar that is essentially unsound; to destroy the premium that now exists on the gold dollar—a premium that is seen in the low prices of commodities, and in the actual sales of gold in Wall street, and to restore the parity that ought to exist between the dollar and the products of the people's labor.

Today the gold dollar is so unsound that it commands an actual premium in the markets. That which the gold contractionists contend for under the name of "parity" no longer exists, consequently no money power declaring that "parity" is both the substance and essence of the money question. They had a good deal to say about it awhile ago, and the administration has claimed that its financial policy is based on a firm purpose to "maintain the parity of the two metals."

The truth is, the policy of the administration has resulted in breaking down the parity that existed between the two metals. Gold is at an actual premium in the markets, which is only another way of saying that all other forms of currency except gold and the notes that the administration has arbitrarily made redeemable in gold are at a discount. A premium of nearly 1 per cent is demanded for gold unless the currency to be given for it is in the shape of greenbacks. Thus silver and silver certificates are at an actual discount, and this condition of things—this absolute disappearance of "parity"—is wholly due to the policy which has prevailed at Washington. The treasury discredits silver, and silver is at a discount in the financial centers.

We never hear the agents of the money power, or the contractionists who have been hoodwinked by the gold fever, discussing this disappearance of "parity." They make no mention of the fact that there is an actual premium on gold. They never refer to the fact that the banks refuse to pay out gold to their customers except in return for greenbacks. They make no allusion to the fact that the associated banks of New York refuse to receive silver certificates in settlement of clearing house balances. They suppress the fact that the New York banks even refuse to receive silver certificates from depositors, except on storage.

All these things the gold contractionists are careful to keep concealed from the people. They no longer prate about the fact that they know that the policy which they have pursued, and indorsed, has destroyed "parity," but neither do they tell the people the truth.

Bimetallism means the restoration of the parity between money and the value of the products of the people's labor—the restoration of prices—the restoration of business and industrial activity—the restoration of prosperity.

Home Rule for the District.

The defeat of the District of Columbia appropriation bill in the house of representatives, yesterday, brings before the people a question which has been too long ignored.

Taking no notice of several unfortunate incidents connected with the discussion of the bill in committee of the whole, the fact remains that the bill in itself is and always has been loaded down with schemes by which the people's money is to be wasted. The District of Columbia has no government. From being the site of the national capitol it has grown into a large and prosperous community with an immense city in its midst, with great business enterprises, and property interests which require the care of a scrutinizing government. Notwithstanding these changes of conditions, the District is being run by congress as though it were a vacant oasis in a swamp, and as though the people living therein had no rights. The consequence is that the annual appropriation bill, passed by congress for the purpose of carrying on the affairs of the District, has always been the vehicle for schemes by which money was frittered away, and for the spending of which the people at large had no responsibility. Out of this condition of things grew the scandals of the Sheppard rings, and others might be named.

It is time that a change should be made in the government of the District of Columbia. The people of the District should have the right of governing themselves, and with home rule there would be a lessening of the scandals which are annually made public in the District. The members of congress do not live there. They have no knowledge, if they had the time, upon which to make an intelligent appropriation for the government of the District, and the present method is un-American, unrepresentative and fails in all true objects of government. While it is proper that the District should have no voice in congress, and should be kept out of the central ground between the states, there is no reason why it should be committed to proper local tribunals.

The senator or representative who will take the lead in moving for this change will deserve well of the country.

The gold men are still holding up the democratic party of Kentucky.

Mr. Harrison has very sensibly concluded to tuck his boom under his bridle.

Mr. Bayard now declares that he never thought of resigning in any event. We have no doubt that this is the straight of the matter. Mr. Bayard has not been in the habit of resigning.

And now a Spooner boom is announced. And that, too, at the very moment that Mr. Harrison had concluded to suppress his presidential boom in behalf of the spoony business.

Mr. Hanna is anxious the people should know what is the matter with him.

A Virginia newspaper concludes a complimentary article on the Washington Post thus: "Hence this splendid publication." Isn't this a little dubious? What does the admiring brother want The Post to "hence" for? We trust Colonel Merrick will remain firmly seated where he can edit the cartoons of the money power and play on the paragraphic do-funny.

STATE PRESS PERSONALS.

SPALDING.—Dr. R. D. Spalding, of Atlanta, has given \$10,000 to St. Joseph's infirmary in that city. Dr. Spalding has built his monument in life. Thousands hope that he may be crowned with many coming years to enjoy his wealth and the glory that must come to such a public-spirited and unselfish citizen.—American Times-Recorder.

ERWIN.—It is generally understood that the fourth senatorial district will be represented by Dr. F. J. Erwin, of Blairsville. Under the rotation system it is Union county's time to name the senator. Dr. Erwin's acknowledged ability and universal popularity make him, it is said, by odds the choice of his party.

STAHLMAN.—Ed Barrett says Colonel Stahlman will either go into the ministry or the United States senate. With a mind wavering between such diverse possibilities Colonel Stahlman is surely wearing a worried look.—Augusta Chronicle.

GRIGGS.—Judge Griggs is going to meet all his opponents for the congressional nomination on the stump. "Judge Griggs's letter setting forth his views upon the issues now before the people has been received with enthusiasm throughout the district. The lines will now be formed and we will soon be in the

JUST FROM GEORGIA.

To Defeated Candidates.

If voters unforgiving
Defeat you in the storm,
Cheer up! You'll make a living
On the Flat Flat Form!

If creditors should bore you
And make the world too warm,
Cheer up! Wealth smiles before you
On the Flat Flat Form!

Care not when you're defeated—
Rainbow spans the storm;
You'll get there when you're seated
On the Flat Flat Form!

Mistaken Identity.

Old Mr. and Mrs. Shuman, from Bryan, went to town and in going to the hotel for dinner saw a crowd around the justice court. The old couple, with pardonable curiosity, inquired the cause of the gathering. They were informed that a man was on trial for beating his wife. Edging their way through the bystanders to get a look at the prisoner the old lady whispered to her husband:

"What a murderous looking creature the prisoner is! I'd be afraid to get near him."

"Hush!" warned her husband; "that isn't the prisoner; he hasn't been brought in yet."

"It isn't? Who is it then?"

"It's the judge!"

She'd Be There!

Thar ain't much talkin' now 'er fight; It's too much trouble;

It stirs up things from left to right An' makes our taxes double.

Yet still, if foreign ships should land An' come piratin',

You had bet'ar be on hand An' line the shootin'!

We are pleased to note that the verses, "Make One More Case for Me," which originally appeared in this column, have been widely circulated and that the sentiment thereof has seemed to strike a popular chord. But we are nevertheless surprised to hear that at least a dozen persons in different states recently arose in open meeting and delivered them with introductory remarks to this purpose: "Here's a little thing I dashed off in order to show that the war is over," etc., etc. But it is still gratifying to be informed that everywhere the sentiment has been applauded, and that the gentlemen "met with an ovation." Some of these days, if we're ever called on for a speech at a national reunion, we'll get it off ourselves, when we shall venture to hope for the same recognition which has been accorded the other "authors" of the same popular verses.

The Same Old World.

What if it snow, Or blow? Oh, ho!

It's the same old world, and away we go!

Fording the rivers and climbing the hills— Racing along with the song of the rills Or the sigh of the pines. With its pleasures and woes,

It's the old world where the blossoms And the very best that we know—we know;

Let it snow, Or blow, Oh, ho! Oh, ho!

There is just winter enough in Georgia to make the violets feel blue, and to make the lilies turn pale occasionally. But we are still looking forward, as cheerfully as possible, to our annual spring blizzard, with icicle trimmings.

Mr. Ingalls is in trouble. He didn't use quotation marks in Augusta, and Augusta is very particular about quotation marks.

POLITICS IN GEORGIA.

The Columbus Ledger says that that section of the state is not behind other sections in the agitation of political matters, nor is evidence wanting that some of the local contents will be rather heated. Membership in both branches of the general assembly is the coming session is of additional importance because a United States senator is to be chosen. Muscogee will name the senator from the two-year term of the late Mr. Blavatsky.

Candidates that have been mentioned are Captain J. W. Murphy. The Ledger says that he is a man of ripe experience in affairs of the state, and that he will offer will be life to save have no opposition. It has been suggested in a local paper that other counties of the state will send some of their best and ablest men to the senate, and that Muscogee should do likewise. The Ledger says that the suggestion is eminently proper, but it would not be a new policy for Muscogee, for she has always been careful to select a true and able man when her time came to name the senator.

Captain John D. Little will doubtless offer for re-election as a representative from Muscogee county in the general assembly. Hon. Charlton E. Battle, it is stated, will not offer for re-election to the senate, but will be a candidate for the solicitorship of the Chattahoochee judicial circuit. Hon. B. S. Miller has been prominently mentioned for the position of solicitor general, and his friends say that he will be in the race.

As stated above, it is understood that Hon. Charles E. Battle will be a candidate for solicitor and Hon. S. P. Gilbert will doubtless offer for re-election to that position.

In case Judge Dutt offers for congress he will of course be out of the race for the judgeship. In that event it is said that Hon. T. J. Chappell and Hon. James H. Worrell will be candidates for the latter position.

The principle of rotation has been adopted by mutual consent and under it Bryan county is entitled to the next state senator from that district. In this connection The Bryan County News says: "Edgingham has a candidate in the field, but we now put them on notice that Bryan is entitled to the senator and will insist on her rights."

This is the way the Brunswick Call sums it up: "If he enters the race, Hon. W. G. Brantley, of Glynn county, will be the next representative. A call reporter has interviewed leading citizens from the following counties and they all report that Hon. W. G. Brantley is the choice: Echols, Clinch, Irwin, Charlton, Coffee, Camden, Laurens, Appling, Teffair, Pierce and Montgomery. Johnson county has no candidate of her own. If not the able Brunswickian will carry the county. Were county officers to be elected, and there is no telling how it will go, Mr. Brantley has many warm friends there and it is a toss-up."

The Dawson News, commenting on the announcement of Judge Griggs, says: "Judge Griggs's letter setting forth his views upon the issues now before the people has been received with enthusiasm throughout the district. The lines will now be formed and we will soon be in the

midst of a great contest, and everywhere he and his opponent appear together the honors will be with the judge. He is a thinker, a gifted speaker and a man who loves his party and will not depart from its time-honored principles. The News is for Jim Griggs and the democratic party!"

WITH GEORGIA EDITORS.

This is the way The Blue Ridge Post compliments the subscribers who settle in full:

"Tom Buchanan, whom everybody knows and likes, called at Saturday and paid his subscription. He is a quiet, unassuming man and attends to his own business, letting everybody else alone. He is a splendid school teacher and possesses good business qualifications. He should have some good office."

This is from The Blue Ridge Post: "The News at Morganton has turned over and gone to the episcopate, denouncing the rings and citizens of Fannin county and the legislature of the state, and giving the democratic party half-columbia. Since the smoke has cleared away, we don't see any one hurt."

RURAL LIFE IN GEORGIA.

A Cousin of General Jackson.

From The Blue Ridge Post. While sharing the hospitalities of the home of a friend, recently I was very much surprised to learn, while engaged in conversation with Mr. W. F. Cochran, that she was a third cousin of General Jackson, who fought the British so valiantly at Fort Mifflin, and afterwards wielding the presidency with an iron hand. Mrs. Cochran is a quiet little woman, living a quiet life with her husband on their farm two miles southwest of Kyle, Ga.

The Shotgun Explains.

From The Dahlonega Nugget. "Shotgun" desires it known that The Eagle correspondent perverted or perverted the facts, or presumed upon the wonderful powers of imagination, when he stated in his last Samsonite effusion that his bondsmen were going to come off his bond. "Shotgun" says he wants it further understood that he is still in the ring and is going to make pretty lively for the boys in the coming election.

A Rural Bobbery.

From The Clarkston Clarion. Our good friend and neighbor, Mr. W. M. Blackman, has moved to Atlanta with his good wife. The community universally regrets their departure. Some weeks ago Mr. Blackman was robbed of \$50 in cash, and the robbery was a serious loss to the old couple, and the occurrence caused them to feel apprehensive of the future, so they moved to Atlanta to live with their son.

BOOTH FORGOT HIS LINES.

Inscription Upon Poor Yorick's Skull.

From The Dramatic Mirror. Among the treasures with which I decorate my rooms when I am long enough in one place to make a decoration worth while is a skull. When Edwin Booth was playing "Hamlet" during his last engagement in Boston I took this skull to Owen Fawcett, who was playing the grave-digger, and asked him to inscribe the gravestone scene for Yorick's skull. I also asked him to try to get Mr. Booth to write his autograph on the skull after using it in the play. Some time before this I had written on the forehead of the skull, in very black ink, Hamlet's dying words, "The rest is silence." "Hamlet" was played Wednesday night, the last night of the engagement, and also at the Saturday matinee. After the performance Wednesday night I went to see Fawcett and inquire about my skull's "great performance."

Fawcett met me with a smile and said: "I used the skull, but I am afraid you won't get Mr. Booth's autograph on it."

I asked him why not, and he told me that when he had carried the skull out of the grave to Mr. Booth the calcium light strongly illuminated the words I had written on Yorick's forehead. The result was that the skull was so brightly lit that the "Alas, poor Yorick!" speech, started to speak, and "got the speech all twisted," almost "sticking dead." His last line in Hamlet thus appeared in the eyes of the audience had used him. He was justly offended, until he was told it had not been planned as a practical joke. I asked Fawcett to use the skull in the Saturday matinee, and to try to get the skull, which he did so, and Mr. Booth showed his very kindly nature by writing his name, clear and bold, on the forehead of the skull, immediately above the offending lines, "The rest is silence."

A Theological Problem.

From The New York Times. Discussion excited by the recent publication of an autobiography of Mrs. Anne Odella Diss Debar, sometimes called the "spook artist" or "spook priestess," has drawn from what appears to be an authoritative source a statement as to the reincarnation of the late Mrs. Blavatsky. Head of the Theosophical Society, Mrs. Diss Debar asserts that Mrs. Blavatsky was reincarnated in herself. We quote the following from the published story: "In England a mighty soul was passing from its earthly karma. Desirous of still continuing the work of progression on this planet, the spirit of Mrs. Blavatsky chosen the instrument for the subtle feat of another reincarnation, and in May, 1891, became a dual organism through the re-creation of the spirit of Mrs. Blavatsky. That this phase was of actual occurrence no one conversant with the subtle forces inherent in every adept, or those who understand the occult, can deny. Here enter upon a learned dissertation, but beyond the fact that I am thus endowed with the additional experience of the scope of this history will admit of further metaphysical relation. But that it did transpire through the synthesis of occult attributes and occult combinations of matter is an unalterable fact."

Certain theosophists of high degree are disposed to resist this claim that Mrs. Diss Debar now carries about with her the reincarnated "astral essence" of the late Mrs. Blavatsky. For example, we find Mr. Claude Falls Wright, secretary of the American Theosophical Society, who was for three years Mrs. Blavatsky's private secretary, making the following interesting disclosures in an interview published by one of our contemporaries: "Mrs. Blavatsky died in London, and the death of Mrs. Blavatsky, and she told me that she would never be reincarnated as a woman. When she came back to this world it would be as a man. I have good reason to know that she is not reincarnated at all at present. Nor do I believe that she would be likely to come back for some time. She has got to have rest after her hard work in the last life."

It seemed to me quite reasonable that Mrs. Blavatsky should choose to be reincarnated in the person of a man. I have distinguished adept, Mme. Diss Debar, that Mrs. Wright's report indicates that Mrs. Diss Debar has been deceived. We are inclined to think, however, that Mrs. Wright himself is not fully informed as to the reappearance of the venerated head of the society in human form. We do not question the accuracy of his report as to Mrs. Blavatsky's determination that she would return in the form of a man, but this report itself tends to confirm a suspicion which we have for some time entertained that she really has been reincarnated in the person of William G. Judge.

FOR ONE CONVENTION.

Strikes a Popular Chord.

From The Hawkinsville Dispatch. The proposition to have but one convention this year for the purpose of nominating a state ticket and delegates to the national democratic convention seems to have struck a popular cord. The only position to it that we have noticed comes from those papers that advocate the single gold standard. They

THE NEW JAIL CAUSES A KICK

Pror Street Citizens Protest Against the Location of the Prison.

THEY DON'T WANT THE JAIL

Property Owners Say the Building Will Damage Their Interests.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS ASKED TO GO SLOW

Mr. Harry Stockell Gives His Reasons Against the Location of the New County Prison.

The citizens of Pryor street are making a vigorous protest against the erection of the county jail on the lot adjoining the courthouse, as the public may have noticed.

Property holders along that thoroughfare are indignant and a petition is now being circulated for signatures condemning the action of the county commissioners in their selection of the site and their determination to build the prison.

The matter was brought to the notice of the county commissioners for the first time yesterday morning, when Mr. Harry Stockell, representing a large number of

the citizens of Pryor street, appeared before the board and stated in conclusion that he wished to block the contemplated improvement, but had made the kick in justice to himself and others who were interested and owned property on Pryor street.

Mr. Stockell introduced a resolution that it was just after the meeting had been called to order that Mr. Forrester Adair called attention of Mr. Joseph Thompson, who was acting chairman in the absence of Mr. Collier, to the fact that Mr. Stockell was present and wished to say something.

"I was of the opinion that Mr. Stockell was here to take a few lessons in the interest of harmony," said Mr. Adair, "but I have been informed that he wishes to make some remarks in regard to the jail question."

Mr. Stockell said that he was present as the representative of property owners of Pryor street and that his duty was to ask that nothing definite be done in the selection of a jail site until a conference and the residents whom he represented.

He stated that he, with many others, was of the opinion that the building of the jail on the lot adjoining the courthouse would seriously damage property in that neighborhood and desired that the work go no further until the residents of that street could be given an opportunity to state their position in the matter and file a formal protest.

"If the jail is built," continued Mr. Stockell, "it will injure all property in this part of the city and will damage us who even live a long way out. Mrs. Curtis has given notice that if the jail is built she will give up her boarding house. The property is worth several thousand dollars and it may be difficult to get another tenant. Many others will do the same thing and we all believe that the erection of the jail will mean much damage to our property."

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MR. TORBETT GOES IN

The Commissioner Named as Secretary of the Board for a Month.

ELECTION OCCURS IN MARCH

At Which Time a Full Board Will Be Present.

COLONEL WOODWARD'S LIVELY REPORT

Says the Water Department Books Have Been Conducted Entirely Without System.

Mr. Matt B. Torbett is now secretary to the water board.

Some time ago, about the time Colonel Park Woodward was elected superintendent of the system, the water board decided not to elect a secretary until the first meeting in March, when the position should be filled for one year, after the board had fixed the salary.

Colonel Woodward secured him to open a week it seems that he found a system so antiquated and inefficient that it was impossible to follow it by any one who had not brought it into use.

He at once opened a full set of books, in which he charged the city with the amount of money appropriated to the waterworks department for the year and then opened account for each department of the system. To do the work of the superintendent, he was much obliged to the waterworks department for the year and then opened account for each department of the system.

Mr. Woodward then stated that Dr. W. A. Chandler had just returned from Birmingham, where he had held a protracted meeting. "He told me," said Mr. Woodward, "that the jail is located at the corner of Pryor street and Hunter street, but he did not discover the fact until just before he left, and he had given his attention to the proximity of the buildings."

Mr. Stockell said there was a difference between Birmingham and Atlanta.

A Conference for Friday.

Mr. Spaulding then stated that he was honest in his opinion as to the location of the jail, but if the selection made had met with disapproval he was perfectly willing to give the citizens a chance to all the opportunity to discuss the matter which they might desire.

Mr. Stockell did not think the citizens could get together and make a petition before Friday. This date was accepted by the commissioners and the conference was called for Friday morning at 10 o'clock.

Mr. Stockell said that the attorney would be on hand at that time and he hoped a settlement would be reached.

TO PROBE THE SYSTEM.

ATTORNEYS TO INVESTIGATE CONVICT LESSEES MONDAY.

Judge Adamson Here Conferring with Hon. N. J. Hammond as to the Conduct of the Case.

The attorneys for the state in the investigation of the charges against the convict lease system before Governor Atkinson next Monday are preparing to present their case against the lessees in that court.

Judge W. C. Adamson arrived in the city yesterday from Harlan county, where he has been engaged in the superior court of that county, and he will remain in Atlanta all this week arranging with Hon. N. J. Hammond and Attorney General Terrell the charges against the lessees. Every witness who knows anything in the matter will be summoned by the attorneys.

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had accomplished during the month of January.

"During the month of January," says the report, "seven hundred feet of thirty-inch pipe were laid on Curran street, known as the new main. Five hundred and fifty feet of ten-inch pipe was laid on Emmet street from Curran to Hemphill avenue to connect the new thirty-inch main with the old thirty-inch main on Hemphill avenue."

Expenses of Departments.

I submit a report of expenses of the several departments during the month, as appears of record in this office:

New main.....\$35,000 75
Salaries and wages.....2,307 48
Supplies.....416 49
Incidental.....223 72
Repairs to distribution.....196 38
Tapping.....125 26
Stationery and printing.....50 54
Telephones.....15 12
Electric lights.....3 90

Total.....\$42,747 46
Balance due city on appropriation.....7,732 54

Total appropriation.....\$50,000 00
"I submit herewith statement of work done in tapping and meter departments, material used, number of taps made, number of meters repaired and the amount of charges for same. Also amount of water consumed, as shown by meters; number of consumers turned on and cut off during the month."

"I also submit inventories of pipes and material owned by this department scattered over the city, which, I think, should be collected and stored in one locality. To this end I recommend that a suitable lot, owned by the city on Hemphill avenue, be selected and a fence built around it and all pipes and material properly separated and stored at that point."

BENEFIT FOR PYTHIANS.

Robert Downing and Company Will Appear for Them.

Atlanta lodge No. 20, Knights of Pythias, will give a benefit performance at the Grand by Robert Downing, the distinguished tragedian, on Tuesday night next. On this occasion the grand drama, "Damon and Pythias," will be presented. The production will be in every way a notable one and, in fact, promises to be the most elaborate performance of the play ever given in this section of the country.

As Romans, senators, and in other parts, well known members of Atlanta lodge No. 20 will appear in elegant costumes. This lodge is noted far and wide for the splendid team with which it confers the degrees of Pythianism and the presence of the members of this team will contribute additional interest to the performance.

Mr. George Bowles, the personal representative of Mr. Downing, is now in the city arranging the preliminary details for the benefit. Mr. Bowles says that Mr. Downing has one of the best supporting companies he has ever had, including the beautiful and talented Eugenia Blair, who has hundreds of admirers in Atlanta. The members of the lodge for which the benefit is to be given have already begun to sell tickets for the benefit and from the success which they report it is safe to predict a tremendous audience at the Grand Tuesday night.

Reduced rates will be offered on Tuesday for this performance on all the railroads, and a large number of Pythians will probably confer in from out of town to attend the benefit.

Mr. Downing will open his engagement on Monday night, presenting his magnificent production of "The Gladiator." At twelve Tuesday afternoon he will present a double bill, consisting of "French Marriage" and "Ingomar." The sale of seats for the engagement will open Friday morning at the Grand box office.

WIDOWS GET PENSIONS.

Despite the Rain and Mud Over a Hundred Appeared Personally.

Over a hundred widows of Confederate soldiers called at the capitol yesterday and received their pensions. It was the day for the Fulton county widows to be paid and they were at the capitol from all parts of the county.

There are in all 169 widows in Fulton county who will draw a pension this year. Last year there was one less this number. Secretary Johnson paid over a hundred of this number yesterday.

Despite the bad day the widows of the brave Confederates presented their own papers and received their own pay. Not more than one or two widows were there where a power of attorney was used.

From Buckhead, Peachtree creek district, East Point and every other corner of the county they came and were paid off and made happy.

Each received \$5 and to a majority of them it is a big pile of money.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take laxative Eromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. Twenty-five cents.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U.S.G.'s Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

AT WHOLESALE BY THE TRADE GENERALLY.

RIGHT OF WAY SOLD

Messrs. Thomas and Ryan Buy in Central Railway Property.

THE SALES AMOUNT TO \$61,140

Commissioner William R. Leaken, of Savannah, Conducted It—Large Tract Left Out.

A part of the Central railroad's right of way from East Point to West End was sold yesterday and it, with some other property belonging to the Central, brought \$61,140.

A peculiar feature of yesterday's sale was that a large block of the right of way midway between East Point and West End was not sold. It was owned by the Central and had been offered for sale, but was not sold and consequently could not be put up yesterday.

In some way the lawyers who had charge of the matter overlooked the tract. The right of way at each end was sold all right, but more than half of the tract had not been set down in the order for sale, so that it will have to be advertised and sold at a future date.

Mr. Lee Alexander, of Savannah, representing Thomas & Ryan, the purchasers of the Central, bought in all the land that was sold here yesterday. The sale took place in front of the county courthouse and was conducted by William R. Leaken, of Savannah, who was appointed master commissioner. He sold a large block of the Central's property at Savannah a day or two ago and will sell more at Macon today, and some at Buford on Friday.

Thomas & Ryan were after the right of way because it is a good thing to have for a belt line in the event the Central should need one in time to come. The first property

Our \$50 solid 14-karat Gold Watch is the best in the world for the price. Ladies' size \$30.

Maier & Berkele

Jewelers. 31 Whitehall St.

TINWARE EVERYTHING AT LOW PRICES

KING HARDWARE CO.

50 PAIRS OF LEGS!

We need five hundred pairs of legs to fill this lot of Trousers. It isn't very often a Clothing man has a chance to buy Cloth as cheap as we bought this. We found a man who had more Cloth than he had money, and wanted money more than he did Cloth, so we secured a big lot of fine Worsteds, Cassimeres and Cheviots at almost half prices. Here they are made up in the very best style. Don't misunderstand us—this isn't a lot of old stock we are trying to get rid of. Every thread and stitch is new. Four weeks ago not a single pair of these Trousers was made.

Trousers worth up to \$4 at\$2.90
Trousers worth up to \$5 at\$3.90
Trousers worth up to \$7 at\$4.90
Trousers worth up to \$9 at\$5.90

A look suffices. No trouble to fit. Some prudent people are buying more than one pair.

Survival of the Fittest.

Hotels in New York change hands frequently. Strange faces, new management and new methods seem to take away from them the comfortable, homelike atmosphere to which the traveler has become accustomed. Here and there, however, there are successful establishments which continue to hold their own under the same management.

The St. Denis

Is a hotel of this character, and under the direction of its old-time proprietor, William Taylor, continues one of the most pleasant and attractive hotels in the city. It is located on Broadway and Eleventh street, directly opposite Grace church, in the center of the city. The Broadway cable cars pass the door, affording quick transit; either up or down town. For families as well as business men it is most convenient. Accommodations are ample for a large number of guests and the service is prompt and unobtrusive. The menu is most elaborate, both in American and French cooking. In season and out of season there is nothing wanting to tempt or satisfy the most exacting epicure or accomplished bon vivant.

Odds and Ends

We are now selling at clearing out prices. This means just as much to you as if we had taken a half-price to tell you about it.

50 per cent off Children's Overcoats and Reefers.

33 per cent off Children's knee-trouser Suits, 2 to 16 years.

33 per cent off our entire stock of Winter Underwear.

EISENMAN BROS.

15 AND 17 WHITEHALL STREET.

NO BRANCH STORE IN THE CITY.

WAS A CO
A Little Boy Near
Testifi

CLASSIFIED AND

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Relatives of a
Having Attack

The perpetrator made on George H. gro boy, in an alle the city late Tue been brought to officers and detect An attempt

The perpetrator made on George H. Gray boy, in an alley the city late Tuesday been brought to the officers and detained in custody. An attempt on the boy to murder nearly succeeded. The victim of the crime was procured for help driven into his father's arms by the fear of being killed. He would-be murderer ran away and gro more dead than the fact that it was a great attack him and a description of the murder. If the story told true the assault was a cowardly one, and it was brought to justice. It is the officers working effort is being made the negro who used now lying at the Glorious dangerous was head. He will receive fault of the man little darkly being and head in a most atrocious intent to kill. The boy says he

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SNATCHED

Railroad Man A Victim of Thieves

Duckry Medley, a
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The negroes asked [redacted] and when he pulled them one of the two [redacted] and ran away with [redacted] occurred within [redacted] capitol building and [redacted] was reported to [redacted] are investigating the [redacted]

Formation of

EN,
St.
proprietary
ons; modern
Open for
STB.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
medicine for the
well. No disease ge
vitalizing and blood

2001: Sarsaparilla

Price.

ey are all gone we will
\$1.50 Spectacles for 75c.
ish to change this line
s. The lenses are
QUALITY.

R. Watts & Co.

eler, 57 Whitehall.
d for old gold and silver.

MONEY TO LOAN.

HOLLENBERG, 1000
real estate and Georgia
building, Atlanta.

\$250, \$500, \$1000 to lend
at low rates. We
specialty of large loans upon
city. Weyman & Connors, 100
Decatur street, near Pryor.

LUANES, diamonds, jewel-
Decatur street, near Pryor.

RENT, No. 137 Equitable
rent in or near Atlanta
on a 5th floor. Rates de-
ty. Large and good loans

ER & Co. negotiate loans on
estate and low rates. We
money notes bought and
Norell building, Atlanta.

al estate you can borrow
you want from Atlanta Dis-
Office 5th floor Temple
W. C. Foster, No. 137

T company negotiates loans
cent on improved real es-
facilities for handling large
road street.

ER & Co. 210 Norell build-
\$500 to \$100,000 to lend
property at 6 per cent.

LAND to lend at 6, 7 and 8
on real estate in Fulton
counties; also monthly pay-
ment notes and building
W. C. Foster, No. 137

AN—We make and negoti-
ate loans upon satisfac-
W. C. Foster, No. 137

S in 50 miles of Atlanta.
noted by W. C. Foster, No. 137
Temple Court, Jan 5-4

MPANY negotiates loans on
city property to exchange
time and land. Bank stock
Broad street.

to loan on real estate
als. If you want it, come
to the Equitable Building,
S. May, Jan 19-5

\$500, \$1000 TO LEND 7
sums on real estate in
Scott, 431 Equitable build-
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GAN—Short time, low rates.
Stearns, 225 S. Broad st.
Jan 19-5

ESTMENTS.
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FEARS'S CLEVER PLAN

Employee of Inman, Smith & Co.

Accused of Thievery.

THREW SHOES OUT A WINDOW

The Firm Has Been a Heavy Loser and a Trap Caught Jesse Fears as the Thief Last Night.

For some time Inman, Smith & Co. have been losing shoes and other goods from their place in an unaccountable manner.

The stuff was taken little by little and the firm has been greatly annoyed by the petty thievery.

A close watch was kept on the building in the hope of catching the thief or thieves, as they were believed to enter or leave the place, but no one was ever seen who excited suspicion in that direction.

The losses continued and as a last resort the proprietors of the house reported the matter to the police and asked for their assistance.

The firm thought that the stuff was being stolen by outsiders and held to that view until last night. By carrying out a plan suggested by Captain Henry Jennings of the police department Mr. Smith, of the firm, fastened the thievery on Jesse Fears, one of the negro employees.

A different plan from the usual line of work and to its originality is due the success achieved by the thief. Separating the Inman-Smith building from the rear of the Decatur street building there is an alley.

Fears's plan of work was to throw a pair of shoes or work article as he desired to steal out of the window in the building to the alley below. The alley is a dark one and the attention of no one about the building or the vicinity has ever been attracted to the scheme until last night.

Fears caught in the Act.

By watching the employees at the suggestion of Captain Jennings, Jesse Fears was seen to throw a pair of shoes out in the alley last night and he was at once arrested as the thief who has been robbing the house for some time. The proprietors can not estimate the amount of stuff stolen from the place, but it may be a very large sum. Fears either had confederates in the alley to carry the stuff away and sell it or else he got it himself after work hours.

The police are of the opinion that he had confederates and when the case is investigated today a big case of robbery may be developed.

Fears has been employed at the store for some time, but suspicion was never directed toward him or any other employee. The proprietors thought that others were doing the stealing as they could never catch any of the workmen leaving the store with packages in the possession of the store.

A puzzling one and by the clever manner of throwing the goods into the alley no clew could ever be obtained, the alley being deserted after dark.

Here is a Clew.

A circumstance which promises to be important in the case developed at the station house three or four nights ago. Patrolman Bone, who was on duty on Decatur street last night, saw a man throw a pair of fine shoes for 50 cents. The shoes were marked J. A. Smith & Co., formerly the firm name of the Inman, Smith & Co. establishment, and they have since been identified as the property of the latter firm.

When questioned the negro boy stated that he had found the shoes in the alley street of Inman, Smith & Co. and that he stepped into the alley and saw the shoes there. His tale appeared plausible and after taking his name at the station house and promising him that the shoes were not called for by a certain time, the negro was allowed to go.

It now appears that the negro was in league with Fears and he is being held for by the police. He is known and will probably be arrested today.

Officers Lake and Wimshurst arrested Fears and the negro boy, and they have since been in the act of stealing the shoes, or rather throwing them out of the window. He will be held for a full investigation.

OVER \$1,100 IN FINES.

JUDGE CALHOUN DID A BIG BUSINESS YESTERDAY.

Captain Jennings Directed a Raid on Decatur Street Tuesday Night and Arrested Worthless Darks.

Judge Andy Calhoun and Clerk Wynne buckled down to business yesterday morning in the police court, and when they cleared the docket it was found that \$1,100 had been imposed in fines at the session of court. Thirty-two offenders were given \$30 and cost each and many others got lighter sentences.

By the work of the court the city will get over 1,100 days' time in work on the streets, nearly all of the offenders going to the stocks to work out their fines. The total amount of fines only \$17 was actually collected.

The unusual work of the police court resulted from a raid made on Decatur street by the police Tuesday night. For some time the street has been a seething mass of loud-mouthed negroes who loafed about the sidewalks and saloons at night. The raid was a success and a nuisance and so boisterous that the four officers on duty on the street from police headquarters to Pryor street, acting under instructions from Captain Henry Jennings, arrested every negro man and woman whom they knew to be loafers and worthless characters.

Officers Martin, Lampkin, Bone and Whitley started out to clear the street of the gang of loafers, and before they finished the work nearly forty offenders had been scooped in, most of whom were assessed \$30 and cost by Judge Calhoun on general principle yesterday morning. The darkies are known to the police as professional saloon and poolroom and street loafers, without means, and occupation and many of them are said to be thieves. By the incarceration of the darkies Decatur street will put on a Sunday school air for the next thirty days.

BAGWELL THOUGHT HE OWNED PART OF THE STOCK.

Sent Them Milk To Pay for Shares and Finding He Was Not a Shareholder, Entered Suit.

W. W. Bagwell, of Marietta, won a victory over the Atlanta Dairy Company yesterday in Judge Landrum's court.

Bagwell, of Marietta, is a young dairyman himself, and has been shipping his dairy products to Atlanta to the Atlanta Dairy Company. This is what caused the civil suit in Judge Landrum's court yesterday. Bagwell was the defendant, and the dairy company was the plaintiff. The dairy company had been sending him milk, and he had been paying for it. But he found out that he was not a shareholder in the company, and he had been paying for milk that he did not own.

He sued the dairy.

HE SUE THE DAIRY.

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FIRST TWO SESSIONS.

THE GEORGIA METHODIST EPISCOPAL CONFERENCE HERE.

The Conference Will Last Until Monday—Bishops Foster, Mallilieu and Joyce Here.

The conference of the Methodist Episcopal church of Georgia was opened yesterday morning in the Marietta street Methodist church by Bishop Foster. Quite a large number of ministers were present as well as a good number of visitors from all over the country, and from the present outlook the convention bids fair to become one of the most interesting and profitable ever held in the state.

After the regular routine business had been transacted Bishop Foster made a very interesting address and said that while it was necessary to transact the annual business of the church, the main duty of the ministers at this time is to renew their consecration and to get such spiritual uplift as to enable them to be a greater blessing to their constituents.

Bishop Mallilieu then told the conference that a great tide of intelligent and wealthy people will soon come to the southland from the business of the north, and the ministers to broaden their spirituality and their scholarship in order to be ready for their visitors.

The Rev. Mr. Hunt, of the Methodist book concern, made a very interesting talk on his department. He stated that the concern had distributed during the past year over \$100,000 worth of books and tracts throughout the country. He also said that a dividend would be declared this year of \$120,000, to be distributed among the superintendents of the churches.

Dr. Schell, the national secretary of the Methodist Episcopal church, made a very interesting talk on the work of the league, dwelling more particularly on the reading course of the order.

The difference between the "frankification" class is that the latter leave out entirely the "Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy mind."

Dr. Thirkield, president of Gammon Theological seminary, this city, made a very earnest appeal in behalf of his work and extended a cordial invitation to the delegates to visit the institution before leaving the city.

Among the visitors who were introduced and made appropriate remarks were Rev. A. Harris, of Savannah; Professor Simmons, of Ellijah; and Rev. Evans, of the North Georgia conference.

The following officers of the convention were elected:

President, Bishop Foster; secretary, Rev. R. H. Robb; assistant secretary, Rev. W. H. Hartman; treasurer, Rev. L. D. Ellington; statistical secretary, Rev. R. C. Bramlett. The presiding elders nominated committees on education, temperance, church literature and the state of the church.

The evening session was opened with a short song and praise service led by Rev. A. F. Ellington, the presiding elder for the Atlanta district, after which Dr. Freeman conducted a very interesting and profitable conference on the Sunday school department.

A few difficulties now hindering this work were discussed, and the valuable suggestions were secured by the delegates therefrom.

The session this morning will be opened at 8:30 o'clock by a song and praise service led by Dr. Farnsworth, after which a regular business session will be held until noon. In the evening the Ladies' Aid Society will hold a social gathering, and the bishops and visiting delegates a reception. Short addresses will be made by Rev. A. F. Ellington, of the Atlanta district, and by Bishop Foster and Bishop Mallilieu relative to the new work of the conference. The session will close with a singing and instruction, and the members of other Methodist churches in the city are cordially invited to attend.

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Bagwell, of Marietta, is a young dairyman himself, and has been shipping his dairy products to Atlanta to the Atlanta Dairy Company. This is what caused the civil suit in Judge Landrum's court yesterday. Bagwell was the defendant, and the dairy company was the plaintiff. The dairy company had been sending him milk, and he had been paying for it. But he found out that he was not a shareholder in the company, and he had been paying for milk that he did not own.

He sued the dairy.

HE SUE THE DAIRY.

BAGWELL THOUGHT HE OWNED PART OF THE STOCK.

Sent Them Milk To Pay for Shares and Finding He Was Not a Shareholder, Entered Suit.

BRILLIANT AS A DIAMOND
The Libbey Cut Glass,
PURE AS CRYSTAL
The Libbey Cut Glass,
Absolutely Without a Rival
The Libbey Cut Glass,
DON'T MARRY WITHOUT IT
The Libbey Cut Glass,
J. P. STEVENS & BRO.,
ATLANTA AGENTS,
47 WHITEHALL ST.

a fraud!!!

many dealers practice this on you—look out—don't permit this imposition. when you ask for **canadian club** **old oscar pepper** **four aces** be sure to see that the bartender don't sell you inferior whiskey from re-filled bottles.

bluthenthal "b. b." & bickart

fine whiskeys, marietta and forsyth sts. hello! no. 378.

OPIUM and Whiskey Habits cured at home without pain. Look of patients sent FREE. Dr. H. N. Stanley, M.D., Atlanta, Ga. Office 1065 Whitehall St.

WE CURE OUR PATIENTS.
In cases private and of a delicate nature, Dr. H. N. Stanley & Co., are Masters of their profession; don't mention it unless it is to their credit. Patients can judge and govern themselves accordingly. Call on or address Dr. H. N. Stanley & Co., 23 Marietta St., Room 209, Northcross Building, Cor. of Marietta and Peachtree streets, Atlanta, Ga. 110 in bank and 100 in office. No vacation. Write now. Kentucky University Diploma awarded our graduates. *After audience given our graduates in securing situations.*
Office Hours: 8 to 12 M., 2 to 6 P., 7 to 8 P. M. Sundays, 10 to 1 P. M.

DO YOU WANT A Situation?
For circular address write to **WILBUR R. SMITH, LEXINGTON, KY.**

Prof. Smith, for 15 years Principal of the **COMMERCIAL COLLEGE OF KY. UNIVERSITY** For System of Book-keeping and General Business Education, etc. Out to complete and board. Phonography, Typewriting and Telegraphy taught. 1000 successful graduates in the past. No vacation. No vacation. Write now. Kentucky University Diploma awarded our graduates. *After audience given our graduates in securing situations.*
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WILBUR R. SMITH, LEXINGTON, KY.

The best grass fed cattle are raised expressly for

Liebig COMPANY'S Extract of Beef
and only the best parts of the beef are used.

KELETA
TRADE-MARK

FOR SALE

The Constitution offers its building on the Exposition grounds at a bargain. It is in splendid condition and may be used for various purposes. For particulars address or call at the Constitution Business office.

STOVES \$90 AND UP
KING HARDWARE CO.

TRAVELING PALACES
Of the Queen and Crescent Route.

The finest trains in the south are those from Atlanta via the Southern Railway and Queen and Crescent route from Atlanta to Cincinnati and the north.

Through sleepers to Louisville. Through sleepers to Louisville. Through sleepers to Louisville.

Be sure your tickets read via the Queen and Crescent route. Dec 2-3m

IN REGULAR SESSION
County Commissioners Met Yesterday and Transacted Business.

MANY PETITIONS WERE READ
The Finance Committee Will Meet Friday and Will Consider Reports of Standing Committees.

The county commissioners met in regular monthly session yesterday morning in the office of Secretary Kontz. Several questions of importance were taken up and disposed of.

The location of the new county jail was discussed by Mr. Harry Stockell and the commissioners and it was decided that the citizens of Pryor street would be given an opportunity to file their complaints at a called meeting of the board Friday morning at 10 o'clock.

The petition of the military companies of Atlanta praying that the new rifle range be graded at the expense of the county, was read and considered. On motion the petition was referred to the committee on public works, with power to act.

The purchase of the steam roller used by the exposition grounds was reported by the committee on public works.

A resolution was introduced authorizing the chairman of the building committee to draw a warrant on the treasurer for the expenses of the proposed trip of the board inspecting jails in the principal cities of the east.

Mr. Grant Wilkins was employed by the county commissioners to look after the construction of the new jail and to prepare plans and make out specifications. His salary is to be \$100 per month and his work is to begin at the pleasure of the committee. Mr. Wilkins has been engaged on the plans for several days and has made progress. He will accompany the building committee on its trip of inspection of jails and when he returns he will hurry the plans through to completion.

The citizens of Capitol avenue and McDonough road presented a petition asking that the cross street between the two named thoroughfares be named Milton avenue. The petition stated that at present the street had no name and the citizens wished to honor him. The street will hereafter be called Milton avenue. Three road commissioners filed their resignations with the board. Those who wished to withdraw their services are J. S. Plaster, of Buckhead; J. F. Brown, of Collins, and W. H. McKnight, of Adamsville. The resignations were accepted.

Two petitions were presented by citizens of Peachtree road asking that the present bridge over Peachtree street be condemned as it was unsafe and that an iron structure be placed across the creek. The petitions were numerous and signed and stated that prompt action should be taken, as the bridge was not in condition for travel. Mr. Adair stated that he thought the structure should be of iron, as it would be more durable and would be cheaper in the end than one made of timber. The petition was referred to the committee on roads and bridges, with instruction that it be advertised for and a report be made at the next meeting as to the probable cost of the new iron structure.

County Attorney Rosser made a statement in regard to the annual payment of \$100 to Mr. W. E. Elder, a blind confederate soldier. The attorney stated that under a statute the county had no authority to make the payment and that its action in so doing was illegal. He thought it would be a hardship for the tax collector to refund this money paid Mr. Elder, and suggested that no further amount be paid him in the future. The report was adopted.

Mr. A. P. Wells, who is a very prominent citizen of the county, presented a lengthy petition, asking that he be appointed judge under the Branham bill, introduced in the last house. He was under the impression that the bill placing the judge under charge of the county commissioners had already gone into effect. The petition was referred to the committee on judiciary and the report will probably be resurrected when the change goes into effect.

The following monthly financial statement was presented, and will be brought before the attention of the finance committee which meets Friday:

Superior court.....	\$13,322.83
Circuit court.....	5,577.52
Criminal court.....	5,282.32
Jail.....	7,354.65
County coroner's jury and physicians.....	4,633.34
Alms-house and paupers.....	6,389.46
Public works.....	1,754.74
Roads and bridges.....	3,304.72
Public buildings.....	110,185.65
Land.....	28,382.00
Commissioners.....	4,932.79
Total.....	\$254,696.77

GANG OF ROBBERS.
SIX MEMBERS OF THE CAR-BREAKING GANG KNOWN.

Three of Them Have Been Arrested. The Gang Broke Open and Robbed Railroad Cars Galore.

Three of the gang of car breakers who have been robbing cars in the railroad yards have been arrested. Three other members of the gang are known to the police and they will probably be arrested in a day or two.

An account of the depredations of the gang appeared in yesterday's Constitution. The gang broke open and robbed two cars in three days and carried off a wagon load of goods. Most of the stuff was located near Marietta street Tuesday and recovered by the officers. The goods consisted of sugar, lard, coffee, tobacco and other grocery goods, valued at, perhaps, \$300.

The three members of the gang already arrested are Bill Whitehead, Porter Chapman and Harry Ross. They are being held at the police station until the other members of the gang can be captured. Those wanted by the police are Peter Butler, Jim Brogdon and Tom Lewis.

Detectives are at work on the case and by the capture of the gang they expect to unravel a number of mysterious robberies and burglaries reported to the police recently. It is thought that the gang has worked successfully for some time.

Prepare for spring by taking a reliable medicine like Hood's Sarsaparilla, the one true blood purifier to resist the debilitating effects of a change of season. It expels from the blood all impurities.

Mr. George E. King left last evening for Florida, where he will spend some ten days or more. Mr. King is president of the King Hardware Company and has won very hard this year owing to the fact that their business has been so wonderfully heavy compared to what it has been heretofore. No doubt a little recreation will help him greatly.

Nothing contributes more towards a sound digestion than the use of Dr. Sier's Angostura Bitters, the celebrated appetizer.

TRAVELING PALACES
Of the Queen and Crescent Route.

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Through sleepers to Louisville. Through sleepers to Louisville. Through sleepers to Louisville.

Be sure your tickets read via the Queen and Crescent route. Dec 2-3m

LIGHTNING WRECKS A HOME.
RESIDENCE OF MR. SAUNDERS AT KIRKWOOD DESTROYED.

Handsome Two Story Dwelling Almost Completely Demolished—The Family Was Absent.

The lightning wrecked a beautiful home in South Kirkwood yesterday shortly after noon, and it was due to the fact that the family who reside in it were all absent that no one was killed.

The destroyed house was the residence of Mr. Saunders and was a handsome two-story one. It stands not far from the street car line at South Kirkwood. Mrs. Saunders has charge of the school at Kirkwood and consequently was not at home. Had the lightning struck ten hours later she would have been inside and would undoubtedly have been killed.

Lightning struck and shattered the house in an instant. It wrecked the home completely, demolishing the chimneys and scattering the weatherboarding in every direction. Dynamite could not have done the work more effectively. The roof was ripped off, the sides brought down, the chimneys razed and the furnishings wrecked. The loud noise of the collision attracted the attention of the neighbors, and looking out hastily, they saw, where a moment before had stood the residence of Mr. Saunders, a pile of ruins. The place was visited during the afternoon by a great many people.

The lightning which destroyed the residence came with the small thunder-storm just after noon. The thunder was unusually heavy for the season of the year and on that account created a great deal of comment. Such displays are not often seen at this time of the year.

Mercy for Adolphus Duncan.
Editor Constitution—It was with a real heartache that I read in your issue of recent date that the sentence of death had been pronounced upon Adolphus Duncan. In my prison work last October his case was brought to my notice. After a thorough investigation, being convinced of the negro's innocence, or at the most, that there was a grave doubt as to his guilt, I began a petition, which was to be presented to the governor, asking either for his liberty, or failing in that, for a commutation of the death sentence.

The petition, which was to be presented to the governor, asking either for his liberty, or failing in that, for a commutation of the death sentence, was brought to my notice. After a thorough investigation, being convinced of the negro's innocence, or at the most, that there was a grave doubt as to his guilt, I began a petition, which was to be presented to the governor, asking either for his liberty, or failing in that, for a commutation of the death sentence.

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Quick Selling

Every purchaser pleased. No complaints. In Suits, Overcoats and Trousers the very neatest, dressiest styles, excellent fit, sturdy, first-class fabrics, enduring workmanship.

Dealers everywhere wonder how we can sell them so cheap.

Aisles are not crowded all day. Plenty of time for you to try on and try on until you are exactly satisfied.

Leads-Neel Co.

Sinbad The Sailor

Was never hugged tighter by the old man of the sea than Hammack, Lucas & Co. hug to close cut prices on Drugs and Medicines.

Call there for any article usually sold in a first-class drug store, and you will get pure, unadulterated, simon-pure goods at lowest bottom figures.

Dr. Hammack's "Tolu and True Spruce Gum Cough Syrup" never fails to cure all throat and lung diseases. Try it. 30 cents per large bottle.

Orders from a distance will receive prompt attention.

Call at the old Cut Price corner of Peachtree and Marietta streets, new Northcross building.

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is now printed in BLUE, diagonally across the OUTSIDE wrapper of every bottle of

LEA & PERRINS SAUCE

The Original and Genuine WORCESTERSHIRE, as a further protection against all imitations.

Agents for the United States, **JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, N. Y.**

STORAGE.

HAVING surplus room in our Iron and Steel Warehouse on Southern Railway, near Bell street, will take first-class Merchandise, Grain, etc., for storage.

Negotiable receipts issued for goods in store.

F. I. STONE & CO.,
325 to 331 Decatur Street.

References: Capital City Bank, First National Bank, Bank of Chattanooga Chattanooga

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HON. W. A. HEMPHILL, President.

A Successful Southern Enterprise. About eighteen months old, and has written over \$3,000,000 insurance.

Death claims aggregating \$10,000 paid in full before due. It is the insurance for business and professional men at less than half "old line" rates.

Agents that furnish satisfactory reference can secure profitable contracts.

Address CRAIG COFIELD General Manager, 64-66 Equitable building, Atlanta, Ga.

Bloodworth Shoe Co.'s cut-price cash sale of winter shoes at cost.

Quick Selling

Every purchaser pleased. No complaints. In Suits, Overcoats and Trousers the very neatest, dressiest styles, excellent fit, sturdy, first-class fabrics, enduring workmanship.

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can never add to a man's attractiveness.

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Goods at Ridiculously Low Prices.

HIRSCH BROS.,
44 Whitehall Street.

Clothes and Gents' Furnishings.

WROUGHT IRON PIPE...

FITTINGS

BRASS GOODS

HEADQUARTERS FOR.....

SUPPLIES OF EVERY..... DESCRIPTION

For Cotton and Woolen Mills, Oil Mills, Saw and Planing Mills, Railroads, Quarries, Machine Shops, Etc.

Send for Price List of New and Second-Hand Machinery.

THE BROWN & KING SUPPLY CO.

ATLANTA GA

Telephone 511. **W.B. MORRIS.** 47 S. Broad St.

Construct all kinds of machinery, pipe work and plumbing in residences or shops. All orders promptly attended to; no delay; special care given in setting up and proving steam and water power; do all kinds of pipe work; all work guaranteed; estimate. When your pipe bursts telephone me and I will give it immediate attention.

J. C. HENDRIX.....AUCTIONEER

The Collier Estate

AT AUCTION,

Tuesday, February 4, 1896

Beginning at the courthouse door at 10:30 o'clock a.m., we will sell that choice farm of 115 acres on Peachtree creek, very near Peachtree road, only four miles from city. That perfect drive, Peachtree avenue, brings this farm to the door of the city, and the land being nearly all rich bottom land, it is just the place for a fine residence. The farm is just what with industry, a fortune can soon be made. Also twelve city lots just in rear of Davis street school, on Walnut and Maple streets. At 12 o'clock p.m., we will, beginning at No. 17 Whitehall street, sell one of the best and most desirable stores on the city. This is never offered except when somebody dies. Also 70 and 72 South Broad street, the next best street to Whitehall in Atlanta